NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Dr. Gren, the Resident Physician, reports 30 new gases of Cholera and 23 deaths, as having occurred since his report of yesterday, returned in the following order

in, Butler at : Michael M. Trouillard, brig Oliver

commercial journals, be all on the side of the hire idges to the bludgeon ? It club-law is and the Herald, in such a case, to have named the outrage ! The Herald is " seriously mort fied

The Herald and Guzette party have had the continent with their loud protestations of loyalty since 1760, and it is time that they should begin to throw off the charge of interested hypocrisy by respecting the institutions themselves have cre

*The moh' were ready for anything on a large scale involving nothing dishonorable, but they would not lole rate any petty larceny, under protection of their wing.

These noisy, spotled partisans, are a minority

in the city, nothing at all in the country, and no more expect to contend with the 3,000 regulars in garrison at Montreal, for the power the people don't want them to have, than they expect to it vade the United States via Saratoga, and reduc-

Accident on Lake Champlain.

KERSEVILLE, Friday, Aug. 17. Messas Editors: A melancholy affair occur red on board of the steamer Saranac yesterday, on Lake Champlain. A lady came on board at Platts burgh alone, with the intention of going to St Albans, Vt. When within a few miles of the por she became sea sick, and went to the after part of the boat and leaned over the railing. The wind biew aimost a gale from the north, and the Lake was exceedingly rough, when a sudden lurch of the boat precipitated her into the water. She was seen to fall overboard by a lady who immediately seen to fall overboard by a lady, who immediately communicated it to the cabin maid; she ran to the engineer, and the boat was stopped in a few minutes. Capt. Brainard came up and inquired the cause of stopping the beat; on being inform-ed, instead of seting with the decision of a man in his station, and immediately putting back the steamer, he came forward and put it to vote among the passengers whether he should go back or keep on. In the mean time nothing could be seen of the unfortunate lady in the water. Being advised by some of the passengers to go on, he proceeded without even putting down a small boat. I think he should have used every effort, and at least laid by for an hour, in the hope that she might have risen. I understand, however, that those on board and the second of the se drew up an article commending the course the captain pursued. Yours, H.

LAKE GEORGE.-One of our most intelligent merchants, Mr. Dudley Bean, has occupied his leisure during a Summer residence on the borders of the beau -the most picturesque and the most richly storied in America—in the preparation of a descriptive and historical account of it, which, when published will become one of the hand books of travelers. Mr. Bean has collected and examined with the patience and skill of the practised case hunter, the romantic trad tions of a century, and has had access to several im portant collections of MSS referring to the French do-minion in America, which will enable him to throw new light upon some of the most important and least understood of the events which occurred about Lake George before the Revolution.

Ace Sestinel & Gatette, appears to be the unanimous nominee of the Whig press of Wisconsin for Lieut. Governor. Gen. K. would poll a strong vote among th

WRECK OF THE EMPIRE - We have not as yet heard it stated when the District Attorney of Dutches County will be prepared to place before a Jury of the country, by a public trial of the pilot, or others, the particulars of that terrible event, the loss of the Empire.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

There were 4 cases of Cholera and 2 deaths here

Cholera.

Pirreaugan, Monday, Aug. 20.

There have been three deaths from Cholera, during the past 24 hours, at Birmingham. The disease it is confined to the place where it first made its ap

Privide and Monday, Aug. 20.
The morning is exceedingly pleasant. The following are the President's and Governor's appointment

Partial Destruction of a Glass Hou PITTSBURGH, Monday, Aug 20.
Messrs. Young, Johnson's & Plumphetts Glas
ouse at Birmingham was partially destroyed by fir

ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION:

Reported exclusively for The Tribune. Yesterday afternoon, in general meeting of the

On Thursday evening, the citizens of Cambridge and those attending the Convention mustered in grea orce at Lyceum Hall, over the Post Office, to hear an

Progress of the U. S. Coast Survey By Prof. A. D. BACHE, the Superintendent of the work .-Appropriately introducing his statement by a few well-timed remarks, Dr. Bachk proceeded to give a very interesting and lucid account of the progress the Survey, from its commencement to the present time First proposed, he said, by President Jefferson in iily. The Government, the Executive, were even more tardy, At that time the importance of the work was Afterward, at the suggestion of Mr. Gallatin, a more thorough investigation was begun, and finally Mr. Has sies was placed in charge of the work. But, finding that instruments suitable for the purpose could no

was a great work to be commenced in a country which was not ripe for it.

In 1816, Mr. Hassler commenced the Survey. In 1815, from the idea that he was proceeding too slowly in the work, it was stopped. It was renewed in 1856; and it was thought that the sixteen years which had elapsed might have been sufficient time to enable Mr. Hassler to finish his plans. But when he resumed the work, it was at an advanced period of his life. Still, with that indomitable energy by which he was characterized, he again took hold of the subject with animation.

Meanwhile the country had become more impressed with the actual importance of the project, and when the law for the Survey was renewed in 182, there seemed to be extended ideas of what the work might be. Mr. Hassler, however, was deterred from vigorous action by the want of proper assistants; but at his decease in 1844 was rapidly developing his ideas, for he was training up those upon whose ald he could rely. Then, however, he was taken from the earth, and his labors closed.

closed.

The first year of the Superintendency of Prof. Backs, 1844, was, so to speak, a year of observation. Having heard, as all had heard, complaints of how slow the Coast Survey is going on —a question asked without inquiring particularly, perhaps, where the fault or difficulty lay—be began to think it had been proceeding slowly. But sometimes one is held responsible for matters over which he has little or no control. [Frof. Bache expatiated at some length, in this connection, some the folly of impatient inquiries in regard to a

Bache expatisted at some length, in this connection, upon the folly of impatient inquiries in regard to a complete survey of a coast, when we are adding to that coast by sundry schemes of Annexation, &c.]

—In proceeding with the Survey, Mr. Hassier's idea was to begin at the great commercial mart of New-York, and to extend to another given point at the South—establishing places of observation at both ends. Prof. Bache, however, found that if the line of communication extended only to these two ends, there would be a difficulty in the observation of intermediate points. Accordingly, he adopted a system of separate centers—or, in other words, the grand Trisngulation of the Coast Survey; the number of points of observation on Coast Survey; the number of points of observation or the which is to be limited only by the means placed at his tisposal. The mode of operation he proceeded briefly

First, a base-line is measured, from ax to see mines in length, as accurately as it is possible to make it. From this, by measuring again at the extremities of the base, a system of Triangulation is procured, of gradually increasing size. The base is enlarged, extended to a greater distance, and thus the surface of the earth is covered with a network of triangles, each side of which is calculated from the measure of the angle, and from the originally determined length of the base.

but it is not so simple as it would at first ap-n these large triangulations the earth is not con-

heat found in Vermont, in the slope of a bill 1,360 cet above the sea, on the line of the Rutland and Bur

On the subject of a uniform standard of Scientific Mer

Prof. Henry, Prof. Guyot, Prof. Stanly, Lieut. Maury and Prof. A. D. Bache. On Prof. Bache's communication on the Progress the Coast Survey, and to prepare a Memorial to the Gen-

President Everett, Prof. Peirce, and Prof. Caswell In addition, it may be mentioned that at the ommencement of the Session of this morning, it was esolved-per recommendation of the Standing ttee and in accordance with the invitation of the Faculty-that the next annual meeting of the Associa 9th of August, next year; and the following Officers

President, Prof ALEX D BACHE.
Trossarer, ALFRED ELWIN, M.D.
Scredary, E. C. Herrick, Esq.
The present Convention will adjourn about next 'uesday, making a session of a full week. A large amount of unfinished business yet remains upon the locket.

At the next election to be held in Michigan there are to be elected a Governor, a Lieutenant Gov ernor, a State Printer, a part of the Senators, and all the Representatives of the State Legislature As the Free Soil party hold the balance of power everything is depending upon the course that party shall take. It is quite manifest that a majority of the Whig and Free Soil parties were, in the onset n favor of a reunion. If this had been effected, i would have secured the election of a union ticket To effect so desirable an object, the two parties called conventions, to be held at the same time ect and pledge, led off in the effort to unite, bu ound to their surprise that the Free Soil Conven tion was governed and controlled by the friends of McClelland. Each Convention then nominated a ticket of its own. What the Free Soil party will do now remains to be ascertained, but the Whige having gone in favor of the union as far as they could without a sacrifice of principle, will most likely support a clean ticket. They may succeed. There is much division in the Cass party, and many disaffected ones will no doubt vote the Free Soil cket. The Whigs will be more united. hat several persons are talked of by their irlends a different parts of the State for that office.— Mr. Comstock is talked of in the south. ex-Gov. Woodbridge, Senator Webb, and Rufus Hosmer of Woodbridge, Senator Webb, and Rafus Hosmer of the Detroit Advertiser in the east, G. H. Hazleton and L. H. Parsons in the north, beside James A. Dyer and one or two others in the west. All these are good and true Whigs, and if nominated will receive the united support of the party. Michigan not only ought, but there is a possibility she may be redeemed from the curse of Hunker Loco-Focoism. Mr. Littlejohn, the Free Soil nominate for Governor, has been nominated by several Whig papers in favor of a union.

W. M.

TROOPS ORDERED TO FLORIDA .- One compe a ROOFS UNDERED TO FLORIDA.—One company of the U. S. troops stationed at Charleston left that city last Friday, the 3d inst. on board the steamer Nina for Florida. The company occupying the barracks in Savannah was to leave for the same destination in a few days, having received orders to that effect from the War Department. A volunteer company of 100 men was to leave Jacksonville, Fig. on the 6th, for the Indian settlement.

N. O. Picayanna, 12th N. O. Picayune, 12th.

Riot-Coroner's Jury on Mason.

with a great part of the valuable furniture. Ther were of course rumors, founded perhaps merely of the boarders escaped. The on

Williams College Commencement.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. Aug. 17, 1849. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather uring the week previous, the attendance on this occasion was larger than usual. The exercises were prefaced by the Baccalaureate Sermon resident Hopkins on Sunday afternoon. Then ety and Society of Inquiry by Rev. Dr. Murray the distinguished anti Papiet. On Tuesday after oon the Alumni were addressed by Rev. D Poor, who officiated as a substitute for President Leland, who was detained by the severe illness

o called, came off. The regular exercises of the ommencement were entered upon at about 9; clock on Wednesday morning, and finished ittle after 5 in the afternoon. Seventy-nine ora xcused. Some of the young men did wel out the majority of them rather poorly. They were decidedly too sermonic in their character (if I may be allowed the expression), containing much t at was true, but nothing very new, while the delivery was rather too slow. A piece spoken by William S. Warner of Canandaigus, on the Disadvantages of being Tail." showed evidence of the containing the chiral state of the chiral state of the chiral state of the chiral state. "Disadvantages of being Tail," showed evidence of a keen sense of the ridiculous, and was received with much laughter. Henry M. Taylor's oration on "Eloquence Progressive" showed much thought, and was decidedly a good thing. Alonzo P. Carpenter of Lower Waterford, spoke on the "Frenchman's Idea of Liverty." Henry S. Leonard of Matteswan delivered an excellent oration upon "Modern Politicians." The poem by Chas. Robinson, Williamstown, was much better written than dispared by a height-looking little follows.

bonorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon Nathan W. Harman, Esq. of Lawrence Mass. and James A. Briggs of Cleaveland, Ohio-that of D. D. upon Rev. Parsons Cook of Lyon

the joined the Fourth Infantry in ration, served with ardent real and high merit. In 1838 he was promoted to the Eighth Infantry, then engaged in suppressing the difficulties on the Nisgars frontier. With that regiment he proceeded again to Florida, where he remained actively employed in the closing scenes of that contest until 1846, when with his regiment he was ordered to Corpus Christi, and subsequently participated in the battles of Palo Alto and Reseas de la Palma. In these condicts he was conspicuous and was severely wounded. Recovering from his wounds, he hastened to the army and hore his part in entering the City of Mexico, receiving from his brave and generous commander, the lamented Worth, the highest encomiums for his gallantry, intelligence and real. He died at his post near Fredericksburgh, on the evening of July 28, after a severe attack of cholera.

The Faston Star says that on Set-

LECTURES ON HUNGARY.

founded many important institutions, and was a benefactor to his country.

Dr. Kraitsir then proceeded to read the list of Hungarian Kings. I can only remember those of whom he paused to speak. One was Labislas, it Ladielas, because he endowed churches liberally. Popes canonise those who enrich them. He was, however, besides, a great and beneficent King, and began to enlarge the Kingdom of Hungary by invasions and conquests in Gallicia and Lodomeria. His son Colman was learned. He was called the bookworm. He was a great law giver, and it is worth while to remark that then, in the 12th century, he made laws against the persecution and execution of witches, such as were not made nor enforced in England or America within 200 years!

The first King who took the Coronation Oath, was Stephen II. The kings were at first so faithful to the spirit of the Constitution and the interests of the people, that no cath was exacted, but one donations of Ladislas to the Church had brought about priesteralt—and Priests and Kings began to comspire against Liberty, and the Magyar abolies found it necessary to create safeguards of Liberty, and exacted the oath henceforth. This

The King who finished the Conquest of Gallicia and Lodomeria, and added them to Hungary, was Andrew II. He lived in the time of the first Crusade, and joined it, but went no further than Syris. Yet, although he never saw Jerusalem, the Pope conferred on him the title of King of Jerusalem, which title has been added ever since to the other which title has been added ever since to the other titles of the King of Hungary. It is as King of Hungary only that the Emperor of Anatria bears the title of King of Jerusalem. He said there were two Kings of Jerusalem. He said there were two Kings of Jerusalem in Europe. One the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, and the other the King of Sardinia. Which of the two was the real King he did not know!

On Andrew II's return from Syria, he was offered the crown of the Byzantine Empire, which he refused, and it was then given to Courtenay. While Andrew was away from Hungary on this oresaid, great disorders and anarchies took place at home, and after his return the Constitution was reformed and written out in 31 articles. This instrument was called the Guiden Bull. The 31st article is this: that any single Magyar noble, or

coronation oaths. Into the most case the coronation oaths in certain cases, and exempted from the penalty of high treason those who should defend the Constitution against the encroachments of the Kinz. This Constitution is dated 1272 seven years from the time when the nobles of England obtained from King John of England the Magna Charta under circumstances somewhat similar, England having fallen into disorder in consequence of the aving fallen into disorder in consequence of the absence of its king on a crusade. The 31st article of the Golden Bull was not abrogated in Hungary antil 1687, under Leopold I, of the House of Aus

Under the son of Andrew IL Balar IV. the Mor gols invaled Europe, conquering Russia and Po-land, ravaging Hungary, and were defeated at anothin Shasia. At this time is recorded one of

the two great defeats which History has to record of the Magyars. It took place at Sajo. It was in consequence of the disorders produced by this Mongoi invasion that Germans went into Hungary and settled among the Magyars, and Saxons into Transylvania. King Balar IV. was driven out of Hungary by the Mongois, and took refuge in the Islands of Dalmatta.

this family, which had furnished so many have not named a quarter of those the Docto smed. During all the time of the rule of the fam

Sea to the Adriatic. It was the predominant power of Europe, occupying a place not unlike what Austria has occupied later. But its influ-

row partiasas of Ziska, but they were degraded rom their original character, and made their re-igion only a pretext for robbing. This peatilent action was defeated by John Hunyadi, of whom Jr. K. told some other flue things that I have for-otten. John Hunyadi had two suns, of whom

song, the borden of which was:

"Maihias is dead, Justice bas feed,"
words which he repeated to us in the musical
and sonorous Hungarian. The next King I re
member was Ladisas II of Bohemia, called the
imbedie. In his reign the Turks made great ravaces, and the Popes were applied to for advice.
They had a crusade preached among the peasants,
and the peasants rose against Ladisias, and their
leader, Dósza, wanted to be King. Theo Zspolya,
a Masyar moble, defeated these peasants, and
took Dósza prisoner, and killed him by seating
him on a red-bot iron throne, which they made in
mecaery of his pretensions, and then crowned
him with a red-but iron crown. Ladisias II, was
succeeded by Louis II who was imbedie; and in
his time came the Turks under Solman; but Zapolya withdrew into Transylvania, and would not
defend Louis II, against the Turks, who went up
even to Buda, and took it and ravaged it, and de polya withdrew into Transylvania, and would not detend Louis II, avainst the Turks, who went up even to Buda, and took it and ravaged it, and destroyed the university, and scattered the spleading library that Mathias the Just had collected, many of whose boost were scattered over Europe, and can be found splendidly bound, in the Vatican Library, and even in France and England. In this time the Manyars experience i their second great defeat August 26, 1526. Louis, in the attempt to escape, sunk in the marshes with many of his warriors, and lost his life. At this moment, when Zapolya was in Transylvania, now made into a principality by him, and the Turks in the plains of the Manyars, the Austrian House came into power in Hungary. Ferdinand I. brother of Charles I. of Spain, and V. of the Empire of Germany, marrying the daughter or sister of Louis II, I forset which. It was a saying that the House of Austria increased not by Mars but by Venus. It was not by heroism or virtue, but by marriages they had grown so great.

His next Lecture is to be the History of the His next Lecture is to be the History of the

Reign of the House of Austria over Hungary-a reign begun at a moment when Hungary was demoralized and divided. It was always of such seasons that Austria took advantage. It was the demoralization and rottenness of nations which was the proper soil for Despotism to plant itself in and flourish. Austrian rule began in the weak ness and wickedness of nations and sustained it. self by fomenting divisions. It never had allowed I ransylvania to return to its original union with Transylvania to return to its original union with Hungary, and took every method to keep at emmitve all the different races which made up the Ten Kingdoms. It fomented the difficulties between the Servians and Hungary. It set the Croats against the Magyars and the Sciavonians. It endeavored to impress on the Sciavonians that the Magyars oppressed them. When the Magyars irst came to the plains they did drive these several sations into the mountains and toward the West and South, just as the English have driven the Indians before them—as the Franks drove the Gauls into Bertagne—as the Saxons drove the British into Wales—as the Visigoths drove the Iberians into the mountains, &c. But the Magyar, after taking the first place among the feeble nations around them, have never oppressed them, elevate them. Their dominion has tended to elevate; but the Austrian dominion has ever endeavored to depress and degrade. They mined Bohemis, which was not defended by a written constitution. They have done all they can to rain the Magyars, but have not yet succeeded to get away from their their constitution and their nathere, was the last of the race of Arpad, for he had I tional spirit. The Bohemlans are Sciavonians

not do !-or at least did not do.

One feels, in listening to him, that all the world
witch loves liberty and progress, virtue and rational life, should rush to help Hungary-at least
by the moral power of sympathy and the acknowl

To-morrow will come the rest of the History.
On Monday and Toesday he lectures on the present state of Hungary and its relations with Europe and the future. Yours,

Rivers of Texas-Facilities for Interior Com-

with the geography of this country that it is well being used for steamboat navigation far into the may, during a part of the season, for short dis-

boats a distance of 600 miles, and during the last

river, and from that time till the latter part of May tively of the use which may be made of them until similar experiments shall have been made, but

til similar experiments shall have been made, but judging by comparison of the quantity of water and the great extent of country through which they flow, it can hardly admit of doubt that they will be usvigsted.

This summary of the commercial resources of Texas would be incomplete without particular mention of Galveston Bay, which extends about forty miles inland and by its tributaries Buffalo Bayon. The Jacinto and Trinty River is connected by water communication with a great extent

thorough survey will of course be made, and a lo-cation fixed upon which shall combine the greatest advantages of convenient access from the sea and of every communication with the interior of the country. In the latter respect Galveston is deficient, as it is insular and has no direct inland communication except by water, the consequence of which has been that the inland trade has been intercepted at Houston which should have belonged to the sea-port town; and there will always be this embarrassment, that the bosts which will navigate the rivers will not be so constructed as to go down the Bay safely at all times to Galveston. In fact from the mouth of the Trinity River or at least from New Washington to Galveston, a

careous formation and can be easily cut through at a moderate expense, admitting vessels at all times of any draugit which can cross the bar outside of falveston. These surveys were made many years since. It may be that upon new and more accurate soundings being made, a greater depth at other points along the Bay may be found, and should this turn out to be the fact and should it be found practicable to make the location on the west side of the Bay above Red Fish Bar it would be the most eligible point, as there will be facility of communication thence to the Colorado River as high as Austin.

I take into view some prospective improve be preferrable to the present course, which makes a transhipment necessary at the mosth of the river upon a small steemboat of light raft, to Gal-veston, and then another transhipment at Galves

CHOLERA IN KENTUCKY.—It is abating. Dr. Bascom is better; so is Professor Kemp. There are no cases at Lexington, and but few at Danville. The Harrodsburg Plough-Boy says the epidemic is rather on the increase there, and gives a list of 33 deaths in four weeks to the 7th inst.

HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA.—During the week ending last Saturday, 328 persons died in Philadelphia, and of these 34 adults and a children were the victions of Asiatic Cholera; 56 children died of Cholera infantum fantum.